The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—Davy Crocket.

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THE

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POETRY.

[From March No. of Lippincott's Magazine.]

INAUGURATION ODE.

MARCH 4, 1869.

What song should hail the welcome hour
That sees the nation waiting stand
To place the emblems of its power
Within its hero's faithful hand?
Resounding notes of martial fame
Mix with the patriot's full acclaim.
Without surcease;
While gentler strains the breezes bear
On vernal wings, and everywhere
Rises the sentiment and prayer,
"Let us have Peace!"

Enough that War's fell rage is spent,
And freedom still survives secure;
Her stature loftier and unbent,
Her strength increased, her vesture pure.
The fame his country well bestows
Upon the chief who crushed her foes
All climes increase;
But nobler rings o'er land and main,
And nobler echoes back again,
The manly, Christian sweet refrain,
"Let us have Peace!"

There, from New England's busy mills;
From where the Mississippi flows;
From where the bursting cotton fills
The golden air with mimic snows;
From where the gleaming nuggets shine
Close neighbors of the fruitful vine,—
They will not cease:
The countless voices raised to greet
The soldier in the ruler's seat,
This chorus ever to repeat,
"Let us have Peace!"

THE TOAST FOR LABOR.

Here's to the man with horny hand,
Who tugs with the breathing bellows;
Where anvils ring in every land,
He's loved by all good fellows.

And here's to him who goes afield,
And through the glebe is plowing,
Or with stout arm the axe doth wield,
While ancient oaks are bowing.

Here's to the delver in the mine,
The sailor on the ocean,
With those of early craft and line,
Who work with pure devotion.

Of love for her who toils in gloom,
Where cranks and wheels are clanking;
Bereft is she of nature's bloom,
Yet God in patience thanking.

A curse for him who sneers at toil,
And shuns his share of labor,
The knave but robs his native soil,
While leaning on his neighbor.

Here may this truth be brought on earth,
Grow more and more in favor;
There is no wealth but owes its worth
To handicraft and labor.

Then pledge the founders of our wealth—
The builders of our Nation;
We know their worth and now their health
Drink we acclamation.

BANKRUPTCY.

[From the Standard.]

To the Solicitors Practicing in the Bankruptcy Court and others concerned in Bankruptcy Proceedings in the District of North Carolina.

The very great labor thrown upon me for several months, and which is rather upon the increase than otherwise, by persons from all parts of the State informally by letter making every imaginable inquiry in regard to the practice of the Court, desiring my opinions upon *ex parte* statements, and making inquiries in regard to the costs alleged to be charged by officers in Bankruptcy cases, has induced me to adopt this mode of expressing some general views entertained by me, with the hope that I may be relieved from much of this unnecessary correspondence.

Many of the bankrupts, assignees, creditors, as well as persons indebted to bankrupts' estates, appear to regard it as my duty to counsel and advise them in regard to their rights and duties, and unceasingly write for a full expression of my views upon the questions stated.

Now I desire simply to say to all such, that the law imposes upon me no such obligation.

The assignee in Bankruptcy has a right to the services of a Solicitor of the Court with the approval of the District Judge, to be paid out of the estate, which approval may always be obtained when any necessity is shown for the services of a Solicitor. The Bankrupt ordinarily has obtained the services of a Solicitor before he commences proceedings, whose duty and whose pleasure I know it will generally be to advise him. While it is expressly provided in the act that a Bankrupt may conduct his own proceedings without attorney, yet it is his privelege to engage the services of one, and he has further the privilege of making his own selection; and this privilege is equally the right of every creditor or debtor of a Bankrupt's estate.

Now, there are provisions in the law by which parties interested by complying with these provisions become entitled to the opinion of the District Judge upon questions arising in the course of the proceedings, or which may be agreed upon and stated by the parties interested.

The first provision referred to may be found in the first paragraph of the sixth section of the act, and the other in the second paragraph of the same section.

When questions coming within the classes of those provided for in either of the paragraphs mentioned have been certified or stated to me in conformity with those provisions, I have heretofore as promptly as I could considering my many other official duties, furnished my written decisions, and in many cases have expressed in full my opinion, and the reason for such opinion, and this I will always continue to do while I may retain the office I now hold. Any other question or controversy not coming within the classes of questions to be certified by the Register, or which cannot be agreed upon in strict conformity with the provisions of the second paragraph of the sixth section, must be decided as any other question arising between parties, by suit and trial according to the course of the Court.

To the lawyers practicing in the Court, I desire to say that I have always since my appointment to the office I now hold, with pleasure answered their inquiries when such were proper to be answered in my opinion. More than this I well know they would not have me do—less I could not do for gentlemen who have almost without exception treated me with distinguished courtesy, and even kindness from the time of my appointment to the present. This I was prepared to expect from the lawyers of North Carolina when I entered upon the discharge of my official duties, unless I became unmindful of my duties to them.

In regard to the subject of costs in bankruptcy cases I have this to say: The first complaint made by those who were likely to have these costs to pay were made against the charges made by the publishers of the notices required by the law—and these complaints were all informally made and many of them purporting to be founded upon rumor. I insisted that I was prepared to hear and determine that or any other question of costs which might be properly brought before me. When the question was brought before me by exceptions, and notice to the party interested, there was a hearing. I was then informed officially what the charges demanded really were—and being unauthorized—they were, by order, reduced. It was not believed by me to be right to refuse to allow to the officers the prices heretofore paid by them for these publications when parties interested were not disposed to object in the only proper way to such charges. And to remedy this evil in the future I made an order on the 18th day of September, 1868, directing Marshals, Assignees and Clerks to pay for publishing such notices as the act required to be published in newspapers—no higher rates than were charged by the newspapers of the State for the publication of the State Court advertisements—and that orders related to all bills of publishers not paid—at the date of said order. This was all I then thought I could properly do, and I am still of the same opinion.

There has been some informal complaints made to me that some of the officers, did not regard the order last referred to, but that they were still paying and charging the same high rates for advertising forbidden by the order. Now, in answer to such complaints, I have simply to say that I cannot cite an officer to show cause upon any such loose and vague charges, when the case or cases are not even stated in which such disregard of duty has been shown.

I think the fees allowable by the order last referred to are not oppressive but reasonable. I have never heard much complaint of the charges made by printers for publishing State Court notices.

If officers have paid the first rates charged after the order referred to, parties against whom such payments are charged can except, and if they do not see proper to do that, I know of no other way by which I can officially know of the error. The prices now charged for the first notice by the Marshal, is $6 instead of $12, as at first charged; for the Assignee of his appointment $5 instead of $6, and the clerks, for final discharge, $4 instead of $8. Officers are required to furnish short forms for publication, and if they do not, thereby causing greater expense, they must bear it, if exceptions are made. Now I do not regard these prices unreasonable, and think there is no just cause of complaint, when the rules are complied with, and if they are not, there is a plain remedy for such as may be injured.

Next in turn came complaints against the charges of Assignees, Clerks and Registers, and almost every charge made by these officers has been alleged to be entirely unauthorized by the laws or overcharged. And with one single exception, these complaints have been made to me, and are still being daily made to me by letter, many of them neither naming the officer or officers against whom they complain or the cases in which the alleged improper charges have been made. And none of them, in that formal manner, which will authorize an examination on my part so as to make any decision of mine a judgment of the court.

I have never refused to entertain any exceptions properly taken, to any item of costs. On the other hand, I have often expressed it as my opinion that solicitors ought to except, whenever in their opinion too much costs were charged against their clients, and that the same duty devolved upon solicitors representing creditors, when costs were taxed against a fund in which creditors are interested. While I will say in behalf of these officers, that it is but reasonable to expect that they will look liberally upon their own side of these questions, and should desire to have settled in their favor the charges about which there is doubt, it is a clear duty devolving upon the attorney to protect his client from the payment of any more costs than the law requires him to pay.

If these charges demanded are in their opinion unauthorized, the remedy is clear. It is by excepting to the items, either unauthorized or two large, and in that way obtaining the opinion of the Court. The law makes it the duty of the Register to tax the costs, and upon his certificate that the law has been conformed to, the Judge discharges or refuses a discharge. The Judge cannot question the truth of the matters stated in the certificate, unless upon exceptions. It it was otherwise, he would be involved in interminable confusion, and have thrown upon him a task he might not reasonably expect to perform. It would be no lighter task than handling and inspecting every paper in every Bankruptcy case with a view to see whether the Bankrupt Register and other officers had, in all things, conformed to their duty.

Gentlemen of the Bar complain that they are not furnished with bills of cost fully itemized, after requests by the officers, so that they can draw their exceptions. In this there is error on the part of such officers as do not comply with such requests, and the officers of the Court will be instructed, each, to furnish a copy of his bill so itemized, upon request of the Counsel of the Bankrupt, when the costs have been paid or are to be paid by him; and to Attorneys of Creditors, where costs are to be taxed against a creditor's fund.

In conclusion I will state that I will entertain any question upon the subject of costs upon exceptions properly filed at Chambers on five days notice being given the officers whose costs form the subject of exceptions, and the time for the hearing may be fixed by the parties excepting. I will hear oral or written argument or decide the questions presented without either, as the parties may prefer. These exceptions may apply as well to cases in which the costs have been paid, as to cases in which the costs are still due in which the discharge has not been granted. In such cases in which the costs have been paid, it shall be determined that too much has been paid such excess will be ordered to be refunded.

I have now before me over one hundred certificates of conformity, which appear to be regular in all respects, except in some of them the Register's costs, and in others the Clerk's, and in others both the Register's and Clerk's costs appear, to me, to be taxed higher than the law authorizes, and for this reason the cases are suspended.

It may be that extraordinary services rendered in these cases may authorize the amount charged. Apparently they are unauthorized, but I am not disposed to enter upon any investigation of these cases, thereby denying the truth and correctness of the Register's certificate, unless parties whose interests are involved will suggest by way of exceptions, what there may be wrong in the certificate.

As to the costs of the Assignee, they are so entirely dependant upon the character of the duties performed and these are so essentially different in estates that it would be impossible, without a special investigation in each case, to determine whether the charges were proper or otherwise.

Very respectfully,
G. W. BROOKS.

Elizabeth City, March 2, 1869.

WHAT THE CUBANS ARE FIGHTING FOR.—The Cubans, if we may credit their own store told officially and from mouth to mouth, are fighthing for;

Representation,
Severance of Church and States, and
General emancipation.

Every one of these are principales traditionally dear to the American people, and which we have been taught to believe just causes of war.

Cuba has to-day no representation to the Spanish Cortes, and never has had. She has not been offered even that constructive representation with which we were sought ep be deluded in colonial times. She has no voice in determining the amount or the method of collection of the taxes which she must raise. These taxes again, are not invested nor spent for her benefit, nor has she any power of any kind over them. She is simply the coffer of the Spanish throne.

The consequences of this disability are hose which have always followed it and are to follow;

A burdersome standing army weighs down and impoverishes the island.

The rule of the captain-general is absolute and abitrary.

The exercise of the right of petition has been followed by expatriation and imprisonment

The corporate association of the people for the purposes of science, art, or commerce has been discountenanced and impeded.

The ports of the island have been closed to foreign ships, for the purpose of creating a monopoly for Spanish bottoms.

But why enumerate a lengthening list fo evils? For this cause alone taxation without representation—we went to war, and deemed the step well and prudently taken. —THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA, *March No. of Lippincott Magazine.*

The Finale of Johnsonism

This is the last day of the Presidency of Andrew Johnson. Elected Vice-President by the great party that carried the Republic successfully through the trials and struggles incident to the most formidable Rebellion known, and speedily elevated to the Presidency by the Pistol of a Rebel assassin, he dishonored his inauguation as Vice-President and disgraced his country by uttering a drunken, incoherent farrago of nonsense before the official representatives of all civilized actions, while the gaze of mankind was fixed upon him, and signalized his accession to the Presidency by most intemperate denunciations of vengeful inflictions on the now prostrate Rebels—inflictions often imposed on the vanquished, but never gloated over in advance, nor boasted of, by victors who respect themselves or the opinions of mankind. His subsequent transition from "breathing out threatenings and slaughter" against the Rebel chiefs and insisting on his right to hang some of them in defiance of Gen. Grant's parole, to complete identification with their views and interests and the most sweeping condonation of their offenses, is characteristic of his selfish, passionate, capricious, headlong career. Throughout his Presidential service it is quite within the truth to say that he has done his best to earn the detestation of those who elected and the contemptuous plaudits of those who would much sooner have voted to hang him—who eagerly profited by the treason, but despised the traitor. Mr. Johnson will leave behind him in Washington the good will of every man who exulted over the Rebel triumph at Bull Run and ardently longed for the triumphal; entry of Lee's army into the capital; he will return to Tennessee escorted and cheered from city to city by those who wishes success to the Rebellion and shunned by nineteen-twentieths of all who wished the Rebellion overthrown If he becomes a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, he will receive the votes of nearly all who would have killed him in 1862 if they could, and will be badly beaten by the votes of nearly all those who rejoiced over him as the one Tennessee Democrat whose soul was untainted by treason.—*Extract from the Tribune.*

THE ship that no woman objects to embark in—A courtship.

WHY ought actors to be happy? Because their work is all play.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE CABINET.

The Ratification of the 15th Amendment by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

From Star Extra of March 8.

We take much pleasure in calling attention to the Inaugural of President GRANT. Comment is unnecessary, the Inaugural speaks for itself, suffice it to say it is like every thing coming from President Grant, short, pointed, and marked with that firmness and ability characteristic only of our President. He pledges himself to carry out the principles enunciated by him throughout the campaign, and declares his determination to execute the laws of the country strictly, and re-assures us that he has no policy to enforce against the will of the people. Let him have the united support of the American people in his administration of our governmental affairs and we prophecy that all will be well.

In the selection of his Cabinet, he has displayed much wisdom and forethought, as we are confident will be proven in his administration.

Truly we shall now have PEACE.

WASHINGTON March 4, 1869.

The Oath of office was administered to President Grant at 12 o'clock to-day.

In his Inaugural address, President Grant said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—Your suffrage having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilites of the position I feel but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought, and I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the people, and on all leadind questions agitating the public mind, I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgement, and when I think it advisable will exercise the constitutional privileges of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not.

I shall on all subjects, have a policy to recommend but none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are made to govern all alike—those opposed to as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution. The country having just emerged from a great rebellion many questions will come before me for settlement in the next four years, which preceding administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without prejudice, hate or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person,—property and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. Laws to secure these ends will receive my best efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided for to protect the national honor. Every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract Let it be understood that no repudiation of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay, and to this should be added a faithful collection of the revenue—a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected and the greatest practicable retrenchment in every department of government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States in poverty from the effects of war, but soon to emerge I trust into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries. Why it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box. The precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far west, for which we are now forging the key to unlock to meet the very contingency that is now upon us—ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches and it may be neccessary also that the General Govenment should give its aid to secure this access—but that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use now and not before. Whilst the questions of specie payments is in abeyance the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country—those who, from their age, must be the rulers twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor.

A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions—geographical, political and religious—can join in the common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do, is worth more than divided councils upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable: but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically disbursed. I will to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to allow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land—the Indian—is a subject deserving of careful study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization-christainization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of sufferage is one which is likely, to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now; and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one towards another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy Union, and I ask the prayers of the Nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

Superior Court,

Our Superior Court is in session this week, Judge Tourgee presiding.

We did not have the pleasure of hearing the Judge's charge, on Monday, but understand it was clear, full, explicit, and characterized with unusual ability.

Not much business was transacted on Monday, the day being consumed in arranging the docket, &c.: though some very important cases will come up during the week.

Tuesday was partially consumed in discussing the effects of the Supreme Court's decision on the Stay Law. Lengthy and able arguments were made, and the discussion was participated in by some of the first intellect of our State. The decision of His Honor, the Judge, was, in part, delivered this morning. We present the material points in almost the exact language of his Honor, and commend the decision as an able and very important production.

"By subdivision 3, § 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, all civil actions, for causes of action included within provisions of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance respecting the jurisdiction of the Courts of this State," ratified on the fourteenth day of March, 1868, are excepted from the classes of actions to which the code is applicable, and are especially exempted from its provision "except as to form." These actions are not among those which fall within the provisions of subdivision 1 of § 8 Code Civil Procedure, and to them, therefore, the Code applies "*as to form.*" It was the intention of the Code, to permit the practice and procedure in such actions, to be governed by the provisions of that act, and of the previously existing laws. This act by a recent decision of the Supreme Court has been pronounced unconstitutional. This decision destroys all the provisions of that Ordinance as to procedure, and leaves the practice in such cases, to be regulated "by the laws existing," at the time of the adoption of the Code of Procedure, in everything, except as regards the form of action,—and in this respect, subject to the provisions of the Code.

This leaves it a matter of great delicacy to determine acurately the precise rule of practice which should be adopted in all cases.—It is a matter of regret that the Supreme Court did not, at the time they overturned the previous rules in relation to these cases, prescribe others, in order to secure harmony in the practice. Such rules must, however, be adopted for the guidance of the bar, and the protection of parties. One great division of this class of actions stands in peculiar relations to the Code, and it is of the last importance that a rule for their conduct should be adopted at once. We refer to that class of actions in which summons has been issued returnable to this term, under sec. 405 of the Code. Three questions must be answered before such a rule can be prescribed—

1st. When and how shall the defendant plead to the complaint?

2nd. When and how shall replication be made, and issue to be made up?

3rd. When shall these actions stand for trial, and when judgment be taken by default?

Remembering that the "old law" and practice, governs, *as to the subject matter*, and the Code of Procedure, *as to form*, let us see if we can harmonize the provisions of both, "When shall the defendant plead?" This is not purely a matter of form. Under the old practice, the present term would have been denominated the "Appearance" term the next, the "Trial" term. If the defendant did not appear, judgment might be taken by default. If he did not appear the case stood for trial, at the next term. Let this distinction be still preserved as it easily may be.

How shall the defendant plead? Evidently this pertains to the "form of action," and the Code gives us answer, "by answer or demurrer" as prescribed in the Code, and the same must be in writing and the plaintiff must have opportunity to reply or demur; and yet the issue must be made up, for trial, at least thirty days before the next term.

One more question remains to be answered. How shall the defendant appear? It has been decided that the entry of an attorney's name in an action, even without pleas, constitutes an "appearance." From these considerations, we deduce the rule, applicable to this class of cases which came under the "Stay Law," which rule will be observed and enforced in this District.

RULE.—In that class of cases, embraced by subdivision 3, Section 8, Code of Civil Procedure, in which the summons is made returnable to the present term, under sec. 405, if the defendant makes no appearance (by entry of attorney's name upon the docket), before the second Wednesday of the present term, judgment may be taken by default. If appearance is thus made, the defendant shall have until the eighth Monday, preceding the first day of the next term, to file his answer or demurrer, to which the plaintiff may demur or answer, as in other actions under the Code, the issue being made up and the action placed upon the "Civil Issue" Docket, thirty days before the beginning of the term. If no answer or demurrer shall have been filed by the defendant on or before the time, above limited, the action shall be placed upon the "Civil Issue" Docket without any pleading, on the part of the defendant, and the plaintiff shall be entitled to judgment, at the next term, according to the prayer of his complaint. All pleading must be under the code, and if the complaint is verified, all subsequent pleadings must be verified also.

It is believed that the above rule harmonizes the requirements of the former laws, and also meets the demands of the code."

We are pleased to see that the Judge is winning golden opinions of the members of the bar; his quick perception, acuteness of thought, ready tact in imparting knowledge, and the quiet dignity with which he presides, seems to have entirely won the admiration and respect of the whole people.—*Topic.*

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT entered the navy when he was ten years of age. He was very profane, he drank freely, and was inordinate as a smoker. Sitting in the cabin on day, he saw the drift of things, and resolved to change his course. He formed a resolution to give up drinking, swearing, and tobacco. He had pluck to make an endurance to keep the resolution. He says now if he has gained any honors or been of any service to his country, it was owing to the resolution he made when a boy. Every man tires of his business at times, and wish es he was out of it. But business well selected, conducted on principle, and firmly adhered to, will lead ultimately to success.

The Star

CARPENTER & LOGAN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1869

Star out of its Orbit.

"The Rutherford *Star*, that *shines* in the *West* where there is no *Moon* or *Sun* to give *light*, enquires very fervently, "what does the STANDARD mean by its article on 'Mixed Schools?'" and after *pouring* its feeble twinkle over several squares of its columns on various irrelevant matters, comes to a dead halt by saying, "We ask the STANDARD to explain."

We are not teaching a class in an infant school, and all we can do is to furnish our perplexed and watchful cotemporary with a copy of the STANDARD, and it would be too much to expect us also to furnish brains for its understanding. As for an explanation, we really have not *time* for such business here at the Capital. Besides, we are at a loss to account for our friend, the *judge's* perplexity. No one that we have heard of here either mistook our article or needed explanation of it, and even our Democratic friends are provided by heaven with *sufficient* understanding to see all that was in our article. All that is needful for our learned and expert Brother is that he *read* the article to which he refers at some moment when "nigger" is not on the brain and when the fever of his prejudice has been cooled by a little reason. The STANDARD's disclaimers are in the article. Its history of facts is there, and its policy in disposing of this question, simple in itself but vexed by picayune politicians, is also more than indicated in the article."

The above from the *Standard* is rather a lame attempt to dodge the questions asked by the STAR, of a late date, in reference to the *Standard's* article on "Mixed Schools."

We are not at all surprised that the *Standard* should refuse to "explain," because a truthful explanation would no doubt *hurt*, however, we will let it off, if it will answer the plain question, whether or not it is in favor of Mixed Schools?

Had the *Standard* given the desired explanation, we would have been satisfied, but instead of so doing, it flies to pieces, criticises the STAR, and demeans itself very le comingly indeed for a paper that claims to be the great organ of the Republican party of our State.

We asked the *Standard* to explain, because we thought, as we said, that its article "Mixed Schools" hinted strongly in that direction, and we merely wanted to know whether it meant what it said. If we stepped on your *toes* we can't help it now, so don't be so touchous, Mr *Standard*, a journal of so much pretended ability and wisdom, slightly mixed with *vanity*, ought to be more deliberate and cool, and when it articles are misty, explain them, at least for the benefit of the "infant class" that the *Standard* is not teaching.

We are aware that the *Standard* is "not teaching a class in an infant school,' and we advise it that the class it is endeavoring to teach, have "brains" enough not to be taught to advocate its *mixed school* system.

As for "the *Judge's* perplexity" we will say that the *Judge* referred to had nothing do with the article referred to, neither did he know anything about it until it appeared in the STAR. We have but *two* Editors to the STAR and their names *appear* at the head of our paper, and we are responsible for what we say.

The *Standard* had better see that the *Pepper* on its *Little field* don't grow too high, it may peradventure need *Nothering*.

"State of Cleveland."

A correspondent of the *Vindicator* over the above signature, purports to give the proceedings of a Republican meeting at Shelby last week, as is usual with these Democratic correspondents he *lies* in more cases than one, we don't think it necessary to enumerate for if we were to do so it would consume more time and space than we are able or willing to devote to such small fry—and have only called attention to the above, to say, that we think we can locate the author, and put in three guesses, if we are mistaken we will gladly make the correction if "State of Cleveland" will give his real name—our first guess is that it was written by a public liar; second by a man who was dismissed from Confederate service, for dishonesty, after having his head shaved, or third that it is a man who is in favor of miscengenation which has lately been sworn on him by one of the colored fair sex.

On the Wing,

We paid a flying visit to Shelby—"in the State of Cleveland" last week we found every thing all right—under radical rule we find Cleveland rising; improvements of all kinds are going up, new houses, fences, and every thing betokens life. On Thursday we were present at a Republican meeting at Shelby, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was not a very large crowd present; the meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Elliott and ourself. We find that the Republicans of Cleveland are in good spirits, as to success in future elections, we have no doubt by proper management that the County may be carried by the Republicans. We say to them keep wide awake and all will be well.

SENIOR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star.

The Situation—The General Assembly.

MESSRS EDITORS.—Stability of Government, Equality of the people, Justice to all, "*exclusive privileges*" *to none*, are evidences of wise Legislation. Are webless-ed with such Legislation? We are not, if it should stop as at present.

The Legislation of the Country has divided the people into three important classes, out of Creditor and Debtor, to wit: the Bankrupt, the Homestead and those who cannot be benefitted by either or in other words those who have always intended and now intend to stand up abide the Law and breast the Storm. The Bankrupt Law was passed by Congress for the relief of those who were entirely unable to pay their debts, a clear power vested in Congress by the Constitution of the United States, which having been exercised by Congress and taken advantage of by hundreds of debtors, relieves debtors from their debts, causes creditors to loose forever any opportunity to collect them, and ignores the doctrine of His Honor Judge Read in his opinion on the Stay Law, that, "the obligation of a contract is, *the duty of its performance* a *full* and complete *compliance with its terms*."

By the Constitution of North Carolina a "resident of this State" is entitled to *five hundred dollars value* of personal property and also *one thousand dollars value* of real estate *exempt from sale under execution*, which by the *doctrine* in the case known as the decision upon the *Stay Law* is pronounced Constitutional, the result is, that *no debt* can be collected off of any debtor, who is not worth more than fifteen hundred dollars. The proportion of this class of men to those worth more than fifteen hundred dollars is at least as *fifteen to one*, hence the creditor is to loose fifteen-sixteenths of his debts. This *doubly* ignores the doctrine laid down, by His Honor that "the obligation of a contract is, the *duty of its performance—a full and complete compliance with its terms*.

It must be remembered that the *creditor* of the Bankrupt and of the Homestead beneficiary is *a debtor* himself, now, what has been done for him? He has lost all his debts due from Bankrupts, also due from the Homestead beneficiary, both together more than sufficient to pay all and perhaps double all his debts, add to this his losses by the rebellion and his losses would be more than sufficient to quadruple his indebtedness. Does this look like "the obligation of a contract is *the duty of its performance a full and complete compliance with its terms*? His Honor also says that "any statute which relieves a party from this duty, or enables him to evade it, is void." We ask the question if the Bankrupts and Homestead beneficiaries are not *relieved* from *their debts*? We ask further, if *their* creditors, who are the *debtors* of others have received *any* benefits or been *relieved* from any of *their* debts? It is so plain that "he that runs may read" that Legislation has relieved the Bankrupt and the person worth fifteen hundred dollars from *their* debts and left all persons worth more than fifteen hundred dollars to pay *their* debts, therefore instead of being "*a favored few*," as has been said, in high places, they are the only persons to suffer and be oppressed and their property sacrificed.

Such a state of things has never before existed, and such Legislation has never before been known. Should nothing more be done, such a *levelling* process has never been known in any country, is it possible that a *fortunate "few"* monied men are to control the destinies of our people, *level* them, make them all alike without regard to industry, economy or enterprise and in the end make us serfs. The *real* creditors, that is, those who are entirely out of debt, combined with the monied *"few"* have been the main cause, at least since the surrender, of the present condition of the people, their cry has been, Judgment, Execution, Sale and now they think their purpose is accomplished. We call upon the General Assembly to do justice to all, and especially to those who are ready and willing to make an equitable settlement of their liabilities and keep them out of both Scylea and Carybdis. We hope the members will consider this undeniable fact that all debts contracted before the rebellion were contracted when *property* was abundant and money begging at six per cent. per annum—*now*, the reverse is true, millions of property gone and money cannot be had at twenty per cent. per annum. Wise Legislation will put the the people in as near the "same plite and condition" as possible, as they were when the debts were contracted.

A cash system is contrary to the Legislation of the whole world and at no time is attempted, but for the purpose of *Sacrifice* of property, by a "*monied few*." It is *absurd* that *interest on money* will cause ruin, if it was not England would not now be a nation, because she owes more than she is able to pay, neither would we have been a free people for the debt increased by the Revolutionary War was not paid until 1835.

Why is it that nations have credit, indeed do all their business by credit and individuals by Legislation, are neither to have indulgence or credit? It is simply for the reason above stated that, a "*monied few*" controls. An energetic nation or an energetic man will live and prosper and grow rich by indulgence and credit. Let the legislation *now*, be *otherwise* than just to all he that opposes it will doubtless stay hereafter in his own corner by his own fireside, worship under his own vine and fig tree, for the country will no more, forever, need his services.

NUNC EST TEMPUS.

For the Star.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The greatest change made in Government, except the radical and legitimate changes of revolution, is the change of rulers. How often in Europe has the different Empires of that hemisphere been deluged in blood by the death of a King, Queen, Emperer or some other ruler. How often has society been totally uprooted, magnificent cities entirely destroyed, edifices and buildings which were the pride and glory of the world, ravaged to the ground, to say nothing of the loss of life, owing to the change of the heads of nationalities. Almost every page of History will answer.

This republic has survived the change of every administration for nearly one hundred years. The most radical changes have been made by the people in the short space of *four* years, and we have yet to see any convulsion in society, or revolution throughout the republic emanating directly from such a change. We have seen this change again take place on yesterday, the fourth of March, 1869, by the out-going of one administration of this Government, and the incoming of another. The difference of the two is too well-known to speak of, yet we have no revolution, no convulsion. What a spectacle! Thirty millions of people acquiescing in this great change, while in numbers the two great political parties of the country are nearly equal, is certainly sufficient evidence to the whole world that a Government set up by the people and deriving its powers from the people, is a success, and will, if time lasts, pull down every throne in the world, and erect Governments of and for the people, wherein all men shall be free and equal to all intents and purposes, politically and religiously, in th instead.

THE INAUGUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

I do not propose to comment upon the Inaugural of President Grant. I only say *it is characteristic*. It will satisfy all who voted the republican ticket.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States passed both Houses of the General Assembly yesterday, Twelve Democrats voted against it in the House, and in the Senate. Malone of the House made a regular bitter speech against it; Messrs. Argo and Jarvis made Speeches for it. Mr. Robbins in the Senate made a speech against it; Messrs. Brogden, Epps, and Welker, for it. Messrs. Osborne and Love Democrats voted for it.

The proposed Amendment is as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation.

This Article, if ratified by two thirds of the United States, will secure the right of every citizen to vote, throughout the United States. There will be no distinction in any State. The cry that colored suffrage has been imposed in part of this Government and not on another will now cease. The Republican party has done what it can in the National Legislature; the ratification of the article rests with the States. Nevada and West Virginia have ratified the proposed Amendment.

THE CABINET

President Grant has sent into the Senate the following names:

E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State.
Adolphe H. Bozie, Secretary of Navy.
A. T. Stewart, Secretary of Treasury.
J. E. Cox, Secretary of Interior.
A. J. Cresswell, Post Master General.
E. B. Hoare, Attorney General.
No Secretary of War named.

Gen. Scofield will be retained as Secretary for some time. Washburne is from Illinois; Stewart from New York; Cox from Ohio; Creswell from Maryland; Borie from Pennsylvania; Hoare from Massachusetts. The first four are known to the people generally, and are men of talent, and experience Attorney General and Secretary of Interior are entirely unknown to me, and I think not generally known in the Union. That they are men fitted for the positions, I have no doubt.

EUGENE.

Raleigh, March 5th, 1869.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.—Gov. Brownlow arrived in Washington on last Saturday evening. He endured the trip remarkably well. At Charlottesville, Va., a lot of some ten or fifteen young democrats crowded into the Governor's car; the foremost one approached near where the Governor lay sleeping, and drew a revolver, saying that he "would rather shoot the d—d old skunk than to eat." The assassin was only prevented from accomplishing his hellish design by the prompt interference of two gentlemen who wrenched the pistol from the young man's hand; whereupon the party retired. Ye conservatives, who rail out so bitterly against the whipping of Neal (an act we ourselves condemn) in this county, do you condemn this attempted assassination of a man whom you hate only because of his devotion to the government of our forefathers?

Shame on the name of Democracy, that it should be synonymous with that of assassination and bloodshed.—*Maryville* (Tenn.) *Republican*.

A. G. Perryman, one of the ablest lawyers of West Georgia, died at his residence in that place on the 22d ult.

Smith and Brown, running opposite ways around a corner, struck each other. "Oh, dear, how you make my head ring," said Smith. "That's a sign it's hollow," said Brown. "But didn't yours ring?" "No," "That's a sign its cracked," replied his friend.

The Inauguration.

The Washington papers are filled with glowing accounts of the ceremonies and festivities of the inauguration The day was cold and drizzly, but the excitement was so high that the weather was forgotten, and the procession which marched from General Grant's headquarters on 17th street to the Capitol was over an hour in passing a given point, and the streets were pensely pecked on both sides along the route. Among the Presidential electors in the procession were Hiram E. Stilley, W S. Pearson, A. H. Galloway and John McDonald of North Carolina.

Arriving at the Capitol, no one was admitted, except those fortunate ones who held tickets and the Senate Chamber was not uncomfortably crowded. In the galleries the ladies were in a great majority, while upon the floor Senators were surrounded by army and navy officers, members of the other House, &c., only one lady asserting her "woman's rights"—the notorious Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, who appeared in her usual bloomer costume.

Generals Sherman, Sickles, Howard, Hancock and Thomas, with Admiral Farragut, Porter, Dahlgren, Goldsborough and others attracted considerable attention. The Diplomatic Gallery was occupied by representatives from most of the nations represented at Washington. The Supreme Court entered in a body, just before 12 o'clock. Mr. Coltax then entered, accompanied by Mr. Wade, made a very brief and modest speech, and took the usual oath as Vice-President.

Then the crowd rushed with eager haste from the Senate wing out through the rotunda upon the eastern portico of the Capitol, where a platform had been erected to give as fair a view of the inauguration as possible. Gen. Grant took a position standing by a table near the edge of the platform in full view of several acres of people who were packed in the open space east of the Capitol, and even through the park as far as the slightest show could be seen. His appearance was the signal for the most tumultuous cheering, and the tens of thousands of voices drowned the music from the bands. Gen. Grant stood quietly looking on, without the movement of a muscle betraying the least excitement. Chief Justice Chase took advantage of the lull in the storm of applause, and administered the oath of office—and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant became President of the United States. The President read his inaugural to those who were near enough to hear his low voice. One of the most interesting incidents of the day occurred during the reading of the inaugural. The innocent little daughter of the President stepped forward and stood unabashed by her father's side, feeling that with papa she was safe. The procession escorted the President to the White House, and after hearing that no reception would be given there, dispersed.

During the morning the White House looked desolate and gloomy. Few visitors sought admittance, the sceptre was passing from the occupant, and none so poor to do him reverence save members of his Cabinet and an occasional antiquarian. Mr. Johnson declined to take his accustomed place in the procession, and about noon he went to a private house, his baggage having preivously been taken out, marked "Greenville, Tennessee," where he may seek the position of Alderman.

The reception ball was given at night in the new wing of the Treasury building. President Grant received the respects of his friends in a private room in the third story. Mr. Colfax stood on the right of the President, on whose left were Mrs. Grant, Mrs, Colfax, Senator Morgan and Gen. Barnum. Mrs. Grant was dressed in white satin, with double overskirt edged with point lace. She wore pink roses in her hair. Mrs. Colfax wore a pink satin, with tulle overskirt, her hair, like that of Mrs. Grant, being decorated with pink roses.

People were there from every State in the Union, representing all classes of society, all sections, and almost every race on the Globe sent some representative. They were crowded together in such indiscriminate confusion that much of the pleasure was destroyed; the dancing was continued until nearly dawn; when the weary dancers found rest.

May we not hope that the country will, under the administration of the new President, find the rest and peace she has so long sought?—*Standard*.

The famine has returned to India, and is spreading fast in the most popular districts. The Government is doing what it can to relieve the distress by furnishing food and employment to the really helpless, and there are some of the States which possess surplus crops large enough to export quantities of grain to the destitute districts; but it is feared that before relief systems can be fully organized starvation will make sad ravages among the people. At any rate, destitution and disease are scourges which government charity will hardly be able to ward off.

Why are wheat and potatoes like the idols of old? Because the former have ears and hear not, and the latter have eyes and see not.

President Grant and Ex-president Johnson

The farewell address of ex-President Johnson and the inaugural of President Grant ought to be read aloud by every fireside in the country. Having proposed Repudiation to Congress in his annual message Mr. Johnson is silent as to the obligation to pay our national debt in good faith. President Grant is explicit and emphatic in insisting that we can and will pay the uttermost farthing; that we can easily do so from our vast and daily augmenting resources, and that our national honor, our lasting reputation, as well as our true interest, imperatively require that we should so pay. This declaration is worth countless millions to the labor, commerce, and prosperity of the Republic. Mr. Johnson's proposal of Repudiation would have managed us incalculably if it had not been promptly rebutted by Congress. We have heard the last impeachment of American Honesty, and the last assault upon American Credit, from the Presidential chair!

Mr. Johnson harps incessantly upon his devotion to the Federal Constitution, and winds up by proposing a more radical change than has every yet been made. President Grant simply urges the ratification by the States of the amendment already adopted by Congress—whether he likes the laws or not, he will obey and enforce them. Mr. Johnson assails Congress upon every conceivable ground—even for the failure to try Jefferson Davis! Over that proceeding Congress had no control whatever. The President makes and directs District-Attorneys, and is charged with the execution of the laws. The audacity of this attack outdoes its intrinsic absurdity. Jefferson Davis was in his hands, as President, from the time he was captured in the pine woods of Georgia, and it was for *him* to see that he had a speedy and impartrial trial. Congress had nothing to do with the matter, one way or the other, and made no effort to assert our authority. Mr. Johnson's assertion that he might have kept our vast volunteer forces embodied long after the rebellion was suppressed, and even employed them in the prosecution of a foreign war, shows him to be grossly ignorant as well as conceited. The President has no power to make Congress. Any attempt on the part of Mr. Johnson to have retained our volunteers under arms when they were no longer needed, would have rendered him even more detested than he now is. This expression of his supposed authority only shows how sadly he underrated the intelligence and republican spirit of his countrymen.

—It is a blessed consolation that Andrew Johnson has ceased to disgrace his country in a public station. He will continue be the low, unscrupulous demagogue he has already so often proved himself, and is still capable of considerable mischeif. His power for evil can never again be a tithe of what it was. For three years he has done all that one bad man could do to keep the country in turmoil, strengthen the spirit of Rebellion, and to excite a war of races. The most he can do henceforth is to defend as a local demagogue the wrongs which a national calamity so long enabled him to enact as President. Let us thank God that we are so easily and so happily rid of him, and that we can turn our faces with hope and trust to the glad aupices of future harmony and prosperity afforded by the accession and the inaugural of President Grant.—*Tribune*.

—Colonel John H. Wheeler, in a letter to General Hiram Walbright, of New York, furnishes the following information concerning the United States Mint at Charlotte in this State:

A branch mint of the United States was established at Charlotte, by act of Congress, approved on the 3rd of March, 1835.

The cost of the edifice was	$29,800
Expense of engine, machinery, assaying apparatus, &c.,	56,000
	$85,800

This mint commenced coining gold in 1838, and continued until the 31st of March, 1861, when, by vicissitudes of war, its operations were closed. During this period this mint coined and issued the products of this region only in gold coin to the amount of $5,048,611, according to the report of the director of the mint. (See Financial Report 1868, pages 439.)

From 1804 (the date of the discovery of gold and of operations in mining in North Carolina) the amount of gold deposited at the mint at Philadelphia from North Carolina was as shown by the Directors report, $4,666,826.

This amount, added to the amount coined at the branch mint at Charlotte, proves that the gold coined from the mines of North Carolina amounts to the sum of $10,714,667 50

To this add the amount assayed in New York,	147,775 95
Amount of gold not sent to the mint, for it is preferred by jewelers on account of its fineness and purity; also used in the arts	1,137,556 63
	$12,000,000 00

Twelve millions added to the metalic wealth of the United States from the mines of North Carolina.

To the year 1827 all the native gold furnished the mint came from North Carolina.

Gold was well known to exist in this State previous to the present century.

A single lump was found in Cabarrus county (in 1803) weighing twenty-eight pounds, of pure gold This was the largest amount ever found to this time in a single lump in any part of the world,

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—Senators ABBOTT and POOL, and Representatives COBB, HEATON, DOCKERY, DEWEE, LASH, SHOBER and JONES, were present and answered to their names upon the organization of their respective Houses on the 4th inst. Mr. SHOBER took no part in the subsequent proceedings, being unable to take the test-oath. On the 5th instant, Mr. BOYDEN filled notice of his intention to contest Mr. SHOBER'S seat. The papers were referred to the committee on Elections.

We notice that Hon. PLATO DURHAM is in the city, and we suppose will contest the seat which has been given to Mr. JONES.

AGES OF THE PRESIDENTS.—The youngest man elect President of the United States is General Grant, who will be 47 years old on the 22d of April next. Washington was 57, John Adams 61, Thomas Jefferson 57 Madison 58, Monroe 58, John Quincy Adams 58, Andrew Jackson over 60, Martin Van Buren 57, William Henry Harrison 67, James K. Polk 49, Taylor 64, Franklin Pierce 48, James Buchanan 65, and Abraham Lincoln nearly 51, when they were elected.

THE illustrated paper having the largest circulation—Greenbacks.

NEVER take care with you. Always leave it It is cumbrous luggage.

THREE things to suspect—Flattery puritanism and sudden affection.

WHEN is a candle like a tombstone? When it is set up for a late husband.

THE nation that produces the most marriages—Fascination.

LATEST NEWS.

From Washington

WASHINGTON March 5.—The President has nominated Gen. Sherman as General, Sheridan to be Lt. General, Schofield to be Major General and Augar, Brigadier General, and Columbus Delano, of Ohio, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. All, with the Cabinet, were confirmed.

The *Star* has the following: "Judge Hoare the Attorney General, for several years past has been upon the Supreme Court Bench of Massachusetts. He is about fifty years of age, and for many years enjoyed a very successful practice at his profession. He is a man of the highest integrity and very positive in his manner. His brother entered the House of Representatives yesterday as the member from the Worcester District.

"Adolphe E. Bovie, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of the Navy is a retired merchant of Philadelphia, having for many years been engaged in the East India trade, from which he reaped a princely fortune, being regarded as one of the wealthiest men in the country. He is a man of the highest character, never having been mixed up in politics. During the war he was an active worker in behalf of the Union, and for several years Vice President of the Union League. In summer he resides at Forrestdale, near Philadelphia, where he has a magnificent estate, but in winter resides in Philadelphia."

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois have ratified the 15th amendment.

It is said Mr. Washburne will decline the Secretaryship of State on account of ill health.

Mr. Delano will qualify on Wednesday as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Seward left yesterday after twenty years residence.

President Grant has not announced his private secretaries. All his staff officers are acting in that capacity.

Gen. Sherman retains Generals Dent, Comstock and Porter of Gen. Grant's staff in their former positions.

The Assistant Secretaries were called to the White House to-day and instructed to do only routine business until the new Secretaries were installed.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March 5th, 1869

General Order No. 10.

The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable;

1. The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. H. Terry.

2. Major Gen. G. G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will transfer his Headquarters to Philadelphia, Penn. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevet Major Gen. T. H. Roger, Col. of the 33d Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his Brevet of Major General while in the exercise of this command.

3. Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan is assigned to command the Department of Louisiana, and will turn over command of the Department of Missouri temporarily to the senior officer,

4. Maj Gen. W. S. Hancock is assigned to the command of the Department of Dacotah.

5. Brigadier and Brevet Maj. Gen. E. R. S Canby is assigned to the command of the First Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major Gen. Reynolds.

6. Brev't Major General A. C. Gillem, Colonel 24th Infantry, will turn over the command of the 4th Military District to the next senior officer and join his regiment.

7. Brev't Major General J. J. Reynolds, Colonel of the 6th Infantry, is assigned to command the 5th Military District, according to his Brev't Major General.

8. Brev't Maj. Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel of 5th Calvary, is assigned to command Department of Washington, according to his Brev't of Maj. General,

By command of the General of the army.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
A. A. General.

Congressional.

SENATE—Gov. Brownlow's arm had to be supported while swearing in.

Mr. Thayer introduced a bill repealing the Tenure of Office.

A bill was introduced more equally distributing the national currency.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill modifying the Tenure of Office act. Also a bill enforcing the fourteenth amendment to and restoring a republican government to Georgia.

Mr. Terryn introduced a resolution regarding the removal of political disabilities.

Several Pacific Rail Road bills were introduced.

Mr. Sawyer offered a joint resolution providing for a joint committee of three Senators and five Representatives to consider applications for the removal of disabilities.

Mr. Williams gave notice of an amendment to the Tenure of Office act, suspending its operations until 1873. The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE—Several members were sworn in

The credentials of the Louisiana members were referred to the election committee.—Informality will be fatal in this report—if favorable it will seat the Louisiana members' An effort to have the committee consider all questions regarding the Louisiana election, failed by a large vote.

The newly elected Kentucky members were sworn in,

The announcement of the Cabinet created such confusion that a recess was declared.

On re-assembling, Mr. Woodward, (Dem-ocra.) said, as to the gentleman selected for the Secretary of the Navy, a more conservative or respectable citizen was not to be found in Pennsylvania.

The case of Georgia claimants was referred to the election committee.

Further election of officers showed 128 to 59 as the relative strength of parties in the House. Seats were drawn and the House adjourned.

SENATE—The resolution establishing a joint committee to consider all application to remove political disabilities, was considered.

Mr. Sawyer explained that the object was to secure uniformity in the action of the two Houses.

Messrs. Fessenden, Pomeroy any others opposed the resolution.

Mr. Trumbull thought there ought to be a special committee, as business overburdened the judiciary committee.

Mr. Stewart said there were four thousand applications on file and bushels of papers.

Mr. Ferry advocated a general removal of disabilities, which he thought could be done safety and with benefit to the Republic. He thought such a bill would receive the sanction of both Houses, if those who have been members of Congress or had held commissions in the army and navy were excluded.

The resolution was finally referred to the committee on the revision of rules.

Republican Convention in Georgia.

ATLANTA, March 5.—A state Convention of Republicans was held here to day—104 counties represented by 238 delegates; 281 whites and 37 colored. All the counties in the white belt were represented.

Judge Dunning, of Atlanta, was elected temporary President and Benj. Conley, President of the Senate was elected permanent President.

The Convention was very harmonious. A preamble and resolutions were adopted setting forth the failure to comply with the reconstruction acts in the organization of the Legislature, and requesting Congress to reorganize that body, re-seat colored members, and re-establish a legal government.

The Convention unanimously endorsed the course of Gov. Bullock, and the inaugural address of President Grant, and appointed a Committee to proceed to Washington.

One resolution denounces the Legislature for the expulsion of colored members as a violation of the Constitution of the State and the principles of the reconstruction laws. It recommends the re-assembling of the constitutional Convention, and proposes the exclusion of certain parties engaged in rebellion, whom they claim to be ineligible under the 14th amendment, and supply their places with ejected negro members, and provide for the enfranchisement of the colored race.

A resolution denouncing Gen. Mead's administration was tabled.

RICHMOND, March 6.—The Jury, in the case of James Grant charged with the murder of H. Ilives Pollard, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged. A movement of applause in the Court room was checked by the Judge.

Railroad Meeting

According to previous notice, a meeting of the stockholders of the W. C. & R. R., of this county, was held in Rutherfordton on Saturday March 6th, 1869.

On motion of Col. A. G. LOGAN, Col. M. O. DICKERSON was called to the Chair, and R. W. LOGAN requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained in a few appropriate remarks by Col. A. G. LOGAN, after which short speeches were delivered by Judge LOGAN, Dr. L. A. MILLS and J. L. CARSON, Esq., each of whom favored the acceptance, by the Stockholders of the amendment offered by the Legislature to the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and urged the necessity of action on the part of the Stockholders of this county, and this being represented in the general meeting of the Stockholders on the 15th of April at Wilmington.

Mr. CARSON moved that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the amount of stock, of all kinds, in this county, and report to the next meeting. The Chair appointed Col, W. H. MILLER, Rev. T. B JUSTICE and J. L. CARSON, Esq.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 1st Monday of Rutherford Court.

The RUTHERFORD STAR and *Western Vindicator* were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

M. O. DICKERSON, Chm'n.
R. W. LOGAN, Sec'y.

A DOG STORY.—A gentleman owned a splendid Newfoundland dog that was afflicted with the mange. The "vet" prescribed a daily washing of the animal with a medicated soap; and this duty was entrusted to an old man, who brought his patient to the Seine every morning. The dog did not improve, and the owner directed "Sailor" to be drowned, his nurse being selected as executioner. On Friday morning poor Sailor paid his last visit to the river, but his executioner descending the steps with a large stone fastened to a string got entangled in the cord, fell into the water, and sunk. Sailor paused a moment and plunged in, and brought the man to land. The spectators, on hearing the story, made up a purse, and had Sailor admitted to an hospital, with the best wishes that he and his executioner may live to green old age.—*Paris Letter*.

ANECDOTE OF MR. JOHN PALMER, THE ACTOR.—Mr. Palmer had a very long part in a new play one evening, and was set down in the bills to speak the prologue. Trusting to a quick study, he kept postponing his attention to both until the last moment, and when the curtain-bell rang went on for the prologue without knowing a word of it. The house was packed, and of course a terrific uproar as always at the commencement of a performance. The indomitable Palmer, amid the confusion, began to move his lips and gesticulate as if delivering his lines. As nobody heard a syllable, the cries of "Silence," "Hear he prologue," "Gader," redoubled from every quarter. He ceased his motions, and with the most graceful dexterity pretended to be greatly disturbed by the disorder, and made a token to the gallery as if to indicate that he could not proceed unless that part of the audience became quiet. This strantagem set the pit howling at the supposed offenders in the upper regions, and amid to riotous clamor which ensued Palmer came forward, moved his lips and gesticulated as before, and just as the Babel was about ceasing, made his bow and went off. He performed his part in the play with equal success though he knew no more of the language in it than of the prologue.—ACTOR'S MEMORIES, in *March No. of Lippincott's Magazine*.

Rutherford Star.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1869.

LOCAL AND STATE.

Religious Notice

Elder A. J. Battle will preach at this place on the first Lord's day in April. All persons are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Remember the Railroad meeting to be held in this place on the 1st Monday of Court, let every man that is interested in the completion of our Railroad be present. It is requested that every man who has a certificate for stock, or a receipt for work done on this road should be represented in the meeting, as important business will be transacted.

See proceeding of the last meeting in today's paper.

☞ See the Advertisement of R. M. Robinson, Fashionable Tailor, in another column He has just received from New York the latest Spring and Summer Fashion for 1869 and is prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch any and all kinds of work in the clothing line. Give him a call.

Allibone's Dictionary of Authors. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, are about to issue the completion of Dr. Allibone's "Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors," —the first volume of which was published some years since by Mr. G. W. Childs.—Persons desiring Vols. II; and III. uniform with the original edition of Vol. I., to complete their sets, are invited to send their names to the publisher.s

Farmers, Read.— The March number of the Carolina Farmer is a gem of typographic beauty, and is filled with an unusually large number of seasonable and interesting articles. We are glad to see that North Carolina can afford such a splendid contribution to the agricultural literature of the day. Every farmer in the South should subscribe to some good agricultural publication; and we know of none better adapted to their wants than the Carolina Farmer.—Price $2.00 per year. Address, Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C.

The Lady's Friend.—For March.—The March number of this "Queen of the Monthlies," opens with a fine steel engraving called "In the Firelight"—where fireside dreams are taking visible but etherial shapes. This is followed by the usual handsome colored steel fashion plate, and by an amusing engraving of "Half an Hour too Early" (at the party). Then we have the usual large number of engravings devoted to the fashions, needle work, &c. As to the literary contents, "Roland Yorke," the deeply interesting novelet by the famous author of "East Lynne," and the piquant and romantic story, "Between Too," are continued. Among the other contents we note "The Story of Two Summers," by Nora Perry: "Gracie with the Golden Hair," a Poem by Florence Percy; "Bertha," by Amanda M. Douglas; Editorials, fashionable intelligence, &c. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving.) Four copies, $6. Five copies (and one gratis), $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post," (and *one* engraving,) $4.00.

The Cabinet Changes.

The latest advices from Washington, state that Washburne and Stewart, have declined the positions offered them in the President's Cabinet, and that their places have been filled by new appointments.

Washburne has been appointed Minister to France.

The Cabinet now stands as follows:—

Secretary of State, HAMILTON FISH of New York.

Secretary of Treasury, GEO. S. BOUTWELL of Massachusetts.

Secretary of Interior, J. D. COX, of Ohio.

Secretary of Navy, A. E. BORIE, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of War, GEN. RAWLINS. of Illinois.

Post Master General, J. A. J. CRESSWELL, of Maryland.

—The passage by the House, on the 16th, of the bill removing political disabilities from a large number of persons in the Southern States, is an indication that there is no disposition in Congress to deprive those who engaged in the rebellion of full participation in political affairs a moment longer than the public safety requires it. All the States having been restored to the Union under the Congressional plan of reconstruction, it is very doubtful whether any one of those now disabled will long be denied the rights forfeited by his conduct in levying war upon the United States. The policy of the Republican party was very clearly declaned in the thirteenth resolution of the platform adopted at Chicago in May last, namely, that "We favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the measure as the spirit of disloyalty will die out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people." The action of the House is in conformity with the spirit of that resoultion,—*Circleville [O] Union.*

DIED.

At his residence in Polk County, N. C., on Friday evening the 12th inst, William Whiteside, Sr. in the 89th year of his age.

An appropriate Obituary notice of the deceased will appear in our next.

From the Washington Star.

Committees of the Senate.

The following is the list of committees of the Senate of the United States for the first session of the Forty-first Congress, as reported by Mr. Anthony this morning, having been previously arranged in caucus:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, (chairman,) Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson of N. H., Cassserly.

Finance—Messrs. Sherman, (chairman,) Williams, Cattell, Morrill of Vt., Warner, Fenton, Bayard,

Appropriations—Messrs. Fessenden, (chairman,) Grimes, Wilson, Cole, Sprague, Sawyer, Stockton.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, (Chairman,) Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Conkling, Buckingham, Vickers.

Manufactures—Messrs. Morton, (chairman,) Yates, Cobertson, Boreman, McDonald.

Agriculture—Messrs. Cameron, chairman,) Robertson, Tipton, Gilbert, McCreery.

Military affairs—Messrs Wilson, (chairman,) Howard, Cameron, Morton, Thayer, Abbott, Schurz.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Grimes, (chairman.) Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Drake, Scott, Stockton.

Judiciary—Messrs Trunbull, (chairman.) Stewart, Edmunds, Conkling, Rice, Carpenter, Thurman.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsay, (chairman.) Pomeroy, McDonald, Hamlin, Cole, Gilbert, Thurman.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, (chairman,) Williams, Tipton, Osborn, Warner, Sprague, Casserly.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams, (chairman,) Ferry, Sawyer, Cellogg, Bayard.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Harlan, (chairman,) Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckingham, Pool, Davis.

Pensions—Messrs Edmunds, (chairman,) Tipton, Spencer, Pratt, Brownlow, Schurz, McCreery.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs, Yates, (chairman,) Pool, Fowler, Brownlow, Saulsbury.

Claims Messrs. Howe, (chairman,) Willey, Scott, Sprague, Robertson, Pratt, Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Hamlin, (chairman,) Patterson, of N. H., Sumner, Rice, Harris, Pratt, Vickers.

Patents—Messrs. Wiley, (chairman,) Ferry, Carpenter, Osborn, Norton.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Morrill, (chairman,) Trumbull, Ferry, Cole, Stockton.

Territories—Messrs. Nye, (chairman,) Cragin, McDonald, Schurz, Howard, Boreman. McCreery.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Howard, (chairman,) Sherman, Ramsey, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan, Drake, Rice, Abbott, Fenton, Scott.

Mines and Mining—Messrs, Stewart (chairman,) Chandler, Anthony, Yates, Ross, Saulsbury, Fowler,

Education—Messrs. Drake, (chairman,) Morton, Sawyer, Crobett, Pomeroy.

On Revision of the Laws of the United States—Messrs. Conkling, (chairman,) Sumner, Carpenter. Pool, Bayard.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses to the Senate—Messrs. Cargin, (chairman,) Edmunds, Davis.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, (chairman,) Harris, Casserly.

Library—Messrs. Cattell, (chairman,) Howe, Fessenden.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Thayer, (chairman,(Patterson of N. H., Abbott.

Engrossed Bills— Messrs. Ross, (chairman,) Buckingham, Norton.

Selection Committee, on Revision of the Rules of the Senate—Messrs. Anthony, (chairman,(Edmunds, Pomeroy.

A Startling Statement.

THE MONEYS ANNUALLY STOLEN SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT.—It is scarcely possible for any statement as to the corruption of Government officials, or the immensity of the thieveries practiced on the people of this much enduring country, to be startling. Yet the following facts, given by Mr. Jenckes in an address made by him in New York, Saturday last, have a merit of being a vivid presentation of the present corrupt administration. He says:

I have the testimony of the officials of the government who have charge of the business of the country. Commissioner Wells says in his report that the losses in the revenue have through the corrupt officials employed, been very great. Then again look at the trials now going on. Assuming that $155,000,000 are the receipts from the internal revenue—the Commissioner believes that an increase of $75,000,000 as a minimum obtained without any practical difficulty, as the law now stands. And the Commissioner of customs states that there ought to be an increase of $25,000,000 in the receipts. For the last year the receipts of the internal revenue were $156,000,000, and the receipts of customs $176,000,000. The special commissioner of the internal revenue puts the increase at $75,000,000 the commissioner of Customs tells us that it ought to be $25,000,000 of the special officers of the government to the fact that $100,000,000 either diverted into the pockets of the fraudulent officers or into the pockets of their confederates.

Now what does that mean? The debt of the country is $2,500,000,000 in round numbers. The $100,000 now perverted and wrongly converted by these officers would pay the national debt every dollar, within the time in which it is payable. The five twenties and ten-forties—every dollar, I repeat, of the national debt would be paid if the revenues were properly collected: Do you meet the significant of that statement? Why do they waste time in Congress over the financial measures of the currency, bonds and other questions when we have positive testimony from officials in whose intelligence and honesty we have faith when they say, "Collect your revenue and the debt can be paid, every dollar of it, within the time in which it is payable." If you do this your credit will stand firm in the world, and will be enduringly established. Now, gentlemen, that does not depend upon my statements. I open the report of the committee of retrenchment, which states this, and it is sanctioned by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury himself. These men have charge of the financial business of the country. They say also, "Enforce the law, and not only will the expense of the government be paid as it becomes due."

The Love of the Beautiful.—Place a young girl under the care of a kind-hearted, graceful woman, and she, unconsciously to herself, grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a straight-forward, thorough going business man and the boy becomes a self-reliant, business man. Children are susceptible creatures. and circumstances, scenes, actions always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, nor be stern example alone but in a thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, so they will grow, Teach your children, then to love the beautiful. Give them a corner in the garden for flowers, encourage them to put it in the shape of hanging baskets, allow them to have their favorite trees, learn them to wander in the prettiest woodlets, show them where they can best view the sunsets, rouse them in the morning, not with the stern "time to work," but with the enthusiastic, "see the beautiful sunrise!" Buy for them beautiful pictures, and encourage them to decorate their rooms each in his or her own childish way, Give them an inch and they will take a mile. Allow them the privilege and they will make your home beautiful.

The Newspapers.—De Tocqueville, in his work on America, gives this forcible sketch:

"A newspaper can drop the same throught into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser, who does not require to be sought, but comes to you briefly every day of common weal, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore become more necessary in proportion as men becomes more equal individuals, and more be to feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom, would be to diminish their importance: they maintain civilization,"

A rural lawyer, whom we shall designate as Squire Jovial, once had an important case in a country court, and the decision depended entirely on the way the jury would regard the testimony of one lady. He lost the case because the fair witness swore positively to an occurrance which she witnessed at the distance of several rods, although there were several persons who stood much nearer than she that saw nothing whatever of it. The old Squire looked rather blus when the jury brought in their verdict, but revenge himself by rising and telling the court a story "of a lady he once knew" who was very near sighted, but always declared her eyesight to be excellent. Accordingly, one day a neighbor stuck a darning needle in the side of the barn, and placing her on the opposite side of the road, asked her if she could see it "O yes" replied the old lady, "I can see the needle easy; but war's the harn?"

General News.

Humor that is not Private—Telling wit.

A Sharp paper—A paper of pins.

Well posted—The Telegraph.

A woman's pride and a sailor's guide—A needle.

It is much better to sing airs than to borrow them.

When is a minister like a horse? When he is installed.

Excellent bookeepers—Those who never return borrowed volumes.

One of the signs of the approach of Spring—The worn buttonholes in overcoats.

Why do hens always take day-time to lay? Because they are roosters at night.

If you desire to get more than one hundred cents for a dollar, invest in a bottle of perfumery,

Why are sailors the worst punished class? Because they are weather-beaten on every voyage.

Once a Week recommends a hot potato in the pocket to keep the hands warm at church.

The most delicate way of giving a lady a key to your feelings is to send her a lock of your hair.

Does the scriptural reference to the "pride which goeth before a fall" refer to the present waterfall?

A verdant countryman recently applied to one of our fire hose companies for a pair of stockings.

A Lady in Boston is so industrious that when she has nothing else to do she sits and knits her brows.

Can it be said that because professional thieves take things easy that they lead a comfortable life?

What is the difference between a surgeon and a magician; One is a cupper and the other a sorcerer.

It is not necessary for a lady to be prim because she is a rose. There are other roses besides primroses.

Never carry your pocket handkerchief under your vest. You should never take a wiper to your bosom.

Good news for young men matrimonialy inclined—An heiress in Russia, worth $100,000,000, is yet unengaged.

How Much.—How much better is your farm than it was a year ago?

How much better are your implements?

How much more lovely have you made your home by the planting of trees and shrubs?

How much have you added to the value of your property by the planting of orchard trees and small fruits?

How much better is your stock or horses, of sheeps, of cattle?

How much of error have you discovered in your mode of treatment of the different crops you have grown?

How much have you learned from your neighbors, from your agricultural papers, from your, experience in relation to your farm operations?

How much have you done to aid your wife and daughters in their household duties by furnishing them with improved houshold utensils and the better location of wells, cisterns, wood piles, cellars and dairy rooms?

How much of kindness and charity have you exercised towards the needy and the helpless?

How much better husband, father, brother, are you than you were one year ago?

Reflect on these things, and if you have been derelict in your duty in the year that has now faded into the "dim past,"—turn over a new leaf, and resolve that for the time to come you will do better.

George Allen, who robbed Adams' Express of $13,000, refused, in St. Louis on Saturday to disclose the names of his associates, and was recommitted to jail.

COMMERCIAL.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	15@20
BEEF, nett	4@6
BUTTER	15@20
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
CHEESE	33@40
COFFEE	33
CORN	75@80
COTTON	18@22
" CLOTH	16@25
" YARN	225
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Pealed	9c ℔
Bright " Unpealed	⅛ 4c
"	⅛ 4c
APPLES, Pealed.. Bright	4
EGGS	8
FLOUR, per sack	$6@$8
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	16@20
HIDES green	8
IRON	8
JANES, wool	40@75
LARD	15@20
MEAL per bu	90
NAILS	10@12½
OATS, per bushel	60
PEAS	60
POTATOES, Irish	50
POTATOES sweet	50
PORK—gross	9
nett	10
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@300
ROPE	25@50
SALT.....per sack $5.50	per ℔ 3
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per ℔	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@200
WOOL—well washed	50@60

New York, March 6.—Cotton 29½. Flour $5.50a$6.40. Corn 94a95. Whisky 95. Pork 31½a31½.

Baltimore, March 6.—Cotton 29. North Carolina s. old, 62½; new 58.

R. M. ROBINSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

IS pleased to inform his friends that he has received from New York the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1869. and is prepared to execute all work in his line in the latest and best styles. Prices moderate to suit the times. Produce taken in exchange for work. SHOP in Eaves' building over Jones & Bryan's Store.

mch.18:f. 8

Stockholders Notice,

ALL persons who have subscribed Stock to, or who own Stock in the WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD will please deposit the amount of the same with the undersigned on or before the first Monday of our Superior Court. It is of the utmost importance that every dollar of Stock owned by the citizens of this county should be represented in the meeting to be held in Wilmington on the 15th of April next.

T. B. JUSTICE,
W. H. MILLER,
JOS. L. CARSON.

CAUTION!

WE desire to warn the dealers in, and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby. It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application. In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast), or Fresh Snuff (Extra Scotch) is desired.

P. LORILLARD, New York.
mch.18-tl. (S.P.R.Eco.) 8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

Secrets of the Great City.

A Work descriptive of the VIRTUES, and the VICES, the MYSTERIES, MISERIES and CRIMES of New York City.

If you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Countermen are Swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; How Dance Halls & Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Houses & Lotteries are conducted; how Stock & Oil Companies Originate and how the Rubbles Burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine Engravings, tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Spicliest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

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CAUTION.—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.75 per copy.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL.: Pittsburg, Pa

Gents:—We have been using your make of Gang Saws in our Mill, and find them, in point of quality, superior to any we have ever used. Yours, &c.,

SHAW, BLANCHARD & CO.

ORRIN SHAW, Foreman.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL:—We have no trouble with your saws; they don't need to be lined up with paper; we put them on the Mandrel and they get right along. Temper perfectly uniform and quality unsurpassed.

Respectfully, CHAS. J. FOX.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

Manufacturers of Circular, Mulay, Mill Gang and Cross-Cut Saws, Chopping Axes, all shapes. Colburn's Patent Axe. Shovels, Spades and Miles' Patent Covered Scoop.

WANTED, AGENTS, $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18 Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

Caution.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "PENN LETTER BOOK,"

For Copying Letters Without Press or Water.

This Great Time, Labor and Money-Saving Invention brings a really indispensable feature of business within the reach of ALL—Price, $2.25 and upward.

None see it but to praise its simplicity and convenience as it RECOMMENDS itself, and SELLS at sight. Adapted to every kind of business. It does not play out as the first sale is only a beginning. Exclusive territory given. For circulars, terms, &c., address P GARRET & CO., 702 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening, is easily earned by persons of either sex and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notice, may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c. sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10cts. Address E. C. ALLEN, Augusta, Me.

$5000 a year can be made by live agents, selling my new and valuable invention. Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second St., Baltimore Md.

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For Marking Clothing &c.

Single, 50c.; 3 for $1.; per doz $2.; per gro, $28

Sent freight paid, on receipt of price

More convenient than ink.—Am Agriculturist.

Invaluable to the housekeeper.—Godey's Lady's Book.

A very useful article.—Am Institute Report, 1867.

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$3 Wonder.

INDUSTRY SEWING MACHINE.

Only Three Dollars, Simple, practical and durable. Makes the elastic chain stitch, and adapted for all kinds of plain sewing. Any child can operate it. An elegant Gift. Testimonials daily. Sent on receipt order on receipt of price, $3. Address Industry Sewing Machine Co., MANCHESTER N. H.

THE PATENT MAGIC COMB,

Will color gray hair a permanent black or brown. Sold everywhere. Sent by mail for $1.25.

Address W. H. A. CARY, Treasurer.

Magic Comb Company, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED AGENTS TO SELL THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS, FARMERS, GARDENERS and FRUIT GROWERS.—Send for particulars of "Best" Improved Fruit Tree and Vine Invigorator and Insect Destroyer." Samples to test will be forwarded to any part of the United States and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Good Agents are wanted in every County in the United States. Address J. AHEARN, 63 Second Street, Baltimore, Md.

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$30005 SALARY. Address U. S. PIANO Co., N. Y.

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COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

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ERRING BUT NOBLE.—Self-help for Young Men, who having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. If beautified return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

Deafness, Catarrh, Scrofula a Specialty.—Cures legally guaranteed or money returned. By the invention of the Celebrated Patent Invisible Organic Vibrator for Incurable Deafness. Send 10c for Treatise on Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, Dr. T. H. STILLWELL, 120 Bleecker st., N.Y.

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A PAMPHLET containing valuable information on the subject of Advertising. A List of over One Thousand Newspapers, (THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUMS,) and price cards showing advertising rates. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

Large Stock of Hardware.

WE OFFER our Stock to the Wholesale and Retail trade at prices to suit the times for cash. Call and see our stock and hear our prices. BREM. BROWN & CO.

Oates Building, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

feb27 3t

Dr. O. HICKS,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

CONTINUES the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in Rutherford and the surrounding counties. Charges moderate.

mch.18tf. 8

RUTHERFORDTON.

NEW GOODS!!

Messrs. JONES & BRYAN respectfully announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening at their Store in Rutherfordton, direct from New York and Southern Manufactories, a large assortment of

STAPLE

AND

FANCY GOODS,

selected by a Merchant of long experience in the Mercantile line and familiar with the wants of this community, all of which will be sold at

THE LOWEST CASH PRICE,

or in exchange for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Their STOCK comprises almost every article usually kept in a RETAIL STORE. They consider it unnecessary to waste as much ink in enumerating their

GREAT VARIETY

of Goods, as some of their neighbors, but promise to exhibit as **large and well assorted** Stock of Goods as is to be found in this market and at as LOW RATES. We trust the public will not take our word alone, but call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JONES & BRYAN.

jan. 9-tf.

UNION ACADEMY.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL commence on the 23rd of February. Tuition from $5 to $15, in currency, per Session, according to grade of studies.

Board from $6 to $8 per month.

Location 4 miles South of Rutherfordton.

W. L. TWITTY, A. M.
feb.13-4t Principal.

Notice.

THE following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure are published for the benefit of all concerned.

§477.—Every executor, administrator, collector and guardian shall, within three months after his qualification or appointment, make return on oath to the Judge of Probate of all the estate in his hands or received by him up to that time; but such time may be extended by the Probate Judge, on good cause shown, not exceeding six months.

§478.—Every executor, administrator, collector and guardian shall, within twelve months from the date of his qualification or appointment, and annually, so long as one of the estate remains in his control, file, in the office of Judge of Probate, an inventory and account, under oath of the amount of property received by him, or invested by him, and the manner and nature of such investment, and his receipts and disbursements.—the past year in the form of debits and credits He must produce vouchers, which must be filed with the Judge of Probate, for all payments. The Judge of Probate may examine on oath such accounting party, or any other person, concerning the receipts, disbursements or other matter relating to the estate; and, having carefully revised and audited such account, if he approve the same, he must endorse his approval thereon, which shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of correctness

J. B. CARPENTER
Judge of Probate for Rutherford County.
feb. 13.4t. 4

Produce.

WILL be taken in exchange for work at the market price.

JUSTICE & CARRIER

For Sale.

2 GOOD two-horse WAGONS; one new; one second-hand.

2 BUGGIES.

1 one-horse WAGON.

We will exchange them for Corn or Green backs a fair rates. Apply at

THIS OFFICE

42—tf

FROM 4 to 350 Horse Power, including the celebrated Corliss Cut off Engines. Slide Valve Stationary Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Mulay and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills Wheat and Corn Mills Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO., Utica, New York.

feb 20-6m. (GP&Co.) 35

Repairing.

JOBS repaired and made new whenever wanted

jan30-tf. JUSTICE & CARRIER.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!!

WE have printed, and for sale, a splendid lot of Blanks for County officers—such as

FOR SHERIFFS.—**Appearance Bonds, Capias Bonds, Tax Receipts, Deeds, &c.,**

FOR CLERKS AND JUDGES OF PROBATE.—**Summons, Capias Subpœnas, Administration and Guardian Bonds, Letters Testamentary, Guardianship and Administration Acknowledgement and Private Examination of Married Women, Justification of Bail, Executions, Ven Ex's, &c.**

FOR MAGESTRATES.—**Summons, States Warrant, Executions, Subpœnas, &c.**

☞ Any Blanks not on hand will be printed to order. Terms, One Dollar per quire, sent post paid. Address

CARPENTER & LOGAN.

A Card.

I WISH to employ Agents to procure subscribers to Second Edition of "Prison Prose and Poetry of the South," an active canvasser can average, for himself, from $10 to $15 per day. References required.

☞ Proprietors of newspapers, by giving this two or three insertions, with a line or two of editorial, calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work as soon as published

Address B. B. JONES,
feb.20-3t. Lewisburg, W. Va.

RUTHERFORDTON.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS!

DR. J. M. CRATON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and well assorted stock of NEW GOODS, direct from New York city, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. His stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Broadcloths, Beavercloth for overcoats, cassimeres, Rock Island Jeans, Bed Ticking, Large Bed Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Domestics, and heavy goods of all kinds,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting in part of Alpaccas, Poplins, All-Wool Delaines, Prints, Trimmings, a lot of good Shawls, Hats and Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Braids, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Coates' Thread,

But one, Pins, &c., &c.,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every variety, Sole and Upper Leather.

Hardware and Cutlery,

Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Shears, Files of all sorts, Padlocks, Wool and Cotton Cards, Tea Kettles, Long Handle Shovels, &c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY,

Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Pass Books, &c.

A new supply of

Fresh Groceries,

Family Flour, a superior article, constantly on hand, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, Crackers, Soda, Powder, Lead, Candles, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, and other Confections.

Christmas Nick-Nacks,

A large supply of Toys, Dolls, Drums, Bugles, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Buggies, &c.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

warranted pure and good.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Wine of Tar, for consumptives,
Rosadalis, the celebrated purifier of the blood,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Cod Liver Oil,
All of Ayer's Medicines,
Worm Sugar Drops,

and a great variety of other Patent Medicines.

I sell no medicine that I do not conscientiously recommend, and guarantee satisfaction in all sales.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Kerosene, Window Glass and Putty,

and a thousand and one other articles not enumerated, which I propose to sell on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call.

☞ Physicians furnished with all medicines they may require at low prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of produce, such as Corn, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Beeswax, Feathers, and everything that may be offered, taken in exchange for goods.

Call and get an Almanac for 1869.

J. M. CRATON.

dec19 47-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, is published for the information of parties who have suits upon the Trial and Execution Dockets of the late Superior, County and Equity Courts:

Section 400. The Clerk of the Superior Courts at the request of a party thereto, within six months from the ratification of this act, and on the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate Docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, and in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of their respective counties.

"Sec. 401. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid shall be abated, and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall tax the costs against the parties liable, and collect the same by the proper process.

"Sec. 403. Existing judgments and decrees not dormant, may in like manner be entered on the Execution Docket, and subsequent proceedings shall be as is prescribed for actions hereafter to be commenced, as far as shall be compatible with the previous proceedings, and no lien acquired before the ratification aforesaid, shall be lost by any change of process, occasioned by this act."

Persons having suits on my Dockets will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk,
for Rutherford County.

42-124fob

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law in Vacation.

MARY JONES, vs. The Heirs at Law of J. H. JONES. } Petition for Dower

A PETITION HAVING BEEN FILED IN my office, as above, and it appearing that Alexander Shields and wife Hulda two of the defendants are non-resident of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the *Star* a weekly newspaper published in the town of Rutherfordton for six weeks notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday in March next, to show cause why said petition shall not be granted, or this case will be heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. B. Carpenter Clerk of said Court at office in Rutherfordton, 3rd Monday in September, A. D. 1868—this Jan'y 23rd, 1869.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clk

jan. 30-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Rutherford County,

Superior Court of Law.

A. Harrill, R. Green, M. Green, N. Green, Jr., and others. vs. A. P. Green, W. O. Green, D. D. Robinson and wife, Nancy, and others. } Petition to sell Land.

A PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND FOR partition having been filed in my office, and oath having been made that A. P. Green, one of the defendants is a non resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford *Star* for six weeks notifying the said A. P. Green that he be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3rd Monday in March next, and answer said petition, or judgment *pro confessio* will be taken as to him.

Witness, J. B. Carpenter, clerk of said court at office in Rutherfordton 3rd Monday in September A. D. 1868. Issued 4th February, 1869.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk.

feb.6-6t. 8

Commissioners Notice.

THE Commissioners for Rutherford County will meet at the Court House, in Rutherfordton, on the 4th Saturday in this month (27th day) to transact such business as may come before the Court.

By order of the Commissioners.

R. J. WILLIAMS, Ex Officio,
feb 6-2t. Clerk of the Board

AGRICULTURAL.

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

THINK ABOUT THE GARDEN NOW.—"The Germantown *Telegraph* says: How often have we commended to those having sufficient ground for a garden, and especially farmers, to pay increased attention to these important appendages of family comfort. Farmers, as a rule, are entirely too careless about their gardens, their whole minds being placed upon their field crops, stock, &c. The women would, in most cases, be competent and gladly willing to take charge of a large portion of the labor necessary to a proper cultivation of the garden, if the men would prepare the ground to their hands. Indeed, it is a fact that those who pursue the cultivation of the soil as their business, rarely enjoy garden products in perfection, just because they appear to insist upon the error that they don't pay."

TOO MUCH LAND.—We know a farmer who, ten years ago, owned 150 acres, and was doing well; he now owns 500, and is worse off than before. And why? Because this large farm is a great bill of expense to him; he cannot afford to keep it up in good condition, and it hangs a millstone of care about his neck. His wife and children, both sons and daughters, are obliged to work hard to keep the great machine a running. We presume his boys declare they will leave home as soon as they are old enough; and his girls say they will die before they will marry farmers. Neither sons nor daughters are educated as they deserve to be they cannot be spared for this from work on the big farm. Now we declare that such a farm is a curse to its possessor and his family, and an injury to the whole agricultural interest. If that man wants to save himself and his household, he should sell at least one-half of his land, improve the remainder to make it more productive, release his children from bondage and try to make his home a comfort. He will live longer, lay up as good a property, and will train up a more intelligent and a happier family.—*American Agriculturist.*

MAKE YOUR STABLES WARM.—Perhaps there is no advice that ought to be heeded more generally by the farming community of the Northern States at this season of the year than that above given. The profits of the dairy for the present year being now nearly ended, and foddering and winter management generally the order of the day, the dairyman has quite a different round of duties to perform during the next five or six months from those which have taxed his energies during a similar period of time last past, and though these duties are apparently less profitable than those of the summer months, yet they are equally important, because the profits of the coming year depend mainly upon their being rightly performed. This every farmer knows who looks to the future more than the present for success; and certainly no *such* man will fail to provide an abundance of nutricious food to sustain his stock through the severe winter before us, in such condition as will enable them to yield the best results next season. This done, *many* farmers seem to consider the wintering of their stock a certainty, and so it may be, even with every little protection from the inclemency of winter; but the farmer, like everybody else is supposed to be laborging for profit, and if so, then winter protection for stock becomes a matter secondary to food only in point of importance. Every dairyman knows how materially his quantity of milk per day is diminished by the first cold storm of autumn if his cows are exposed to it, and knowing this, he can judge something of the effects of constant exposure during the much more inclement season of winter.

The natural warmth of the bodies of animals must be maintained at all times to nearly the same degree, and if this is not done by protection, it must be by an increase of the quantity of food; or the animal will lose flesh rapidly. Therefore the farmer, by constructing stables that will seldom freeze in winter, is enabled to winter in good style a much larger stock with a given quantity of fodder than his neighbor whose barns are out of repair to such an extent that freezing is the general rule in them.

MORE VARIETY IN FOOD WANTED.—The farmer raises for other people, but oftentimes does not eater wisely for himself. There is much just reflection u on farm life in that old miserly maxim, first uttered as a sarcasm: "Sell what you can; what you can not sell, eat; what you can not eat, give to the pigs." We do not believe thrift lies in this direction. The producers of good food are entitled to the best their farms afford, and in the long run this is the true economy. One secret of the strong drift of our farming population toward the city, lies in the farmer's table. Children crave a variety of good, wholesome food, and enough of it is certain to be remembered when they come to shift tor themselves. The citizen always has a variety of food within his reach, and nothing but poverty prevents him from enjoying all that the farm sends to market. He has all the fruits and vegetables in their season, and in the best condition in which he can get them. He has fish and flesh in great variety, and his appetite is never cloyed. But upon the farm, where the best of everything is produced, salted meets are too often the staple provissions the year round, and corn meal cooked in some form is a perpetual feast. Now, there is no reason in the world why the farmer should not be the best fed man in the community. He ought to be, as an advertisement of his business. A tailor, ot all men, can not afford to dress shabbily. Coarse, ill-fitting boots are a bad card for a shoemaker. The producers of food should show us now to cook and enjoy it. Many farmers we know do give us this advertisement of their business. Their guests sometimes forget to come away when their visits are finished. But this is a less evil than a hospitality which one is ashamed to offer, and which no one accepts a second time. The physical man should be kept in the best condition by a varied and generous diet, and the glory of the farm be made to culminate in the fine specimens of men and women it produces.—[*American Agriculturist*].

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.—The lot of the farmers is not one of unceasing drudgery, as some would have it, but a most important, and, when rightly followed, agreeable avocation. Cincinnatus, the renowned Roman patriot, delighted above everything else in the quietude of his farm, never leaving it except when a sense of duty to his country demanded it. Washington pronounced the tilling of the soil the noblest of callings. Prince Albert was a devoted patron of English agriculture; while the Emperor of France counts his acres by the thousand.

Agriculture is grand basis of all other trades and pursuits, the great balance wheel that regulates all the other machinery of trade and commerce. Then, let no farmer be ashamed of his profession, nor envy the men of other employments. Make your homesteads attreative farmers, not for yourself merely, but for your children, and your sons will not desert you at the age when they can be of such value to you, and rush to the city, where all their hopes of lucrative posts fade away, and they find they are under the necessity of laboring more hours and faring worse than they did on the farm. If wise, they will go back to it again, and spend the rainy days and long evenings in striving to improve their minds. Don't say it can't be done. If *you* have brains, and will bend *your* faculties in the right direction, *you* can become a self-educated man, capable of emparting information to others. Furnish the family circle with useful reading matter. Every farmer should have a small library of his own. Supply your boys with agricultural papers, in order to stimulate them in the noblest of pursuits; give your boys a share in the products of the farm and ownership in the stock, and they will feel a common interest; do not fly into a passion with them to clear off, for if they have any "gumption" they will not stay and lead a dog's life.

RUTHERFORDTON.

New Carriage Shop

JUSTICE & CARRIER,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

HAVING RENTED THE LARGE SHOP formerly occupied by J. S. Ford, respectfully announce to the public that they are now making arrangements for the manufacture of

Carriages, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows,

and everything in their line, at prices to suit the times. jan30tf

Notice.

I WILL pay the following prices for Produce delivered to me.

OATS,	50	cents	per bushel.
CORN,	75	"	"
RYE,	100	"	"
IRISH POTATOES	50	cents	per bushel.

Call at H. M. MILLER'S.

jan 23-tf.

Blacksmithing.

ORDERS attended to with dispatch.
jan30-tf. JUSTICE & CARRIER.

Undertaking.

COFFINS made to order at short notice.
jan30-tf. JUSTICE & CARRIER.

CHARLOTTE,

A CARD

To Wholesale Buyers,

Thanking our numerous friends who in the past so lavishly bestowed their favors upon us, and thereby placing us among the

First of the Merchants of Charlotte.

a title which we recognize with proud satisfaction, which we will endeavor to maintain by

Fair Dealing

and

Extraordinary Inducements.

this coming season, in view of which and the anticipation in the rise of goods, our

MR. RINTELS,

has already left for Northern markets (much earlier than usual) where, by his well known energy and good judgment in the selection of goods suitable for this market, we hope th be able by the

25th of this Month

to present the first and largest stock of goods ever brought to this State by any house, which we respectfully invite our numerous customers and all others who come to this market to purchase. Very Respectfully,
WHITKOWSKY & RINTELS.

Mr. A. R. MAYER

is now with the above famous and well known House where he will be pleased to see his friends
feb27.tf 6

SMITH'S

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,

NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe Establishment in North Carolina.

Their stock of Leather and Shoe Findings is most complete, embracing every grade of
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf Skin,
Kip, Lasts, &c., &c.
They also furnish all widths of Rubber and Leather Belting at Manufacturers' prices.

Wholesale Department.

They have received their Fall and Winter Stock, the largest and most complete ever brought to this market, and will sell to merchants at

New York Wholesale Prices.

Their expenses being much less, and as they buy exclusively from manufacturers, there is no reason why they cannot sell at as low prices as the New York Jobber.

All they ask is a fair trial. Remember and ask for

SMITH'S SHOE STORE,

next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.
dec 19 47-tf

MATTHEW' HOUSE.

(*Formerly* KERRS HOTEL *Charlotte, N.C.*)

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE is now under the control and management of the undersigned who solicit a share of the public patronage. The House has recently been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and no exertions will be spared to make patrons comfortable.

THE TABLE will be furnished with the best the country affords. Refreshments of all sorts can be found at the Bar.

THE STABLES attached to this House will be found sufficient to accommodate the Horses o our country friends who may prefer a safe place and good feed. W. M. MATTHEWS, Jr
feb13-3m J. L. STEAGALL.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine,

UNIVERSALLY acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America, devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely Illustrated with costly engravings, useful and reliable Patterns, embroideries, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Specimen copies, 15 cents, mailed free. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium; two copies, $5.50; three copies, $7.50; five copies, $12, and splendid premiums for clubs at $3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber. ☞ A new Bartram and Fanton Sewing-Machine for 20 subscribers at $3 each.

Publication Office, 838 Broadway, New York.
Demorest's Monthly and Young America to other $4, with the premiums for each.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Most Vigorous and the Most Liberal Insurance Company in the World.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

141, Broadway, New York.

—OF—

ASSETS OVER

$1,000,000.

CHRISTIAN W. BURK,	President
ADAM D. POLHEMUS,	Vice President.
WILLIAM M. COLE,	Secretary.
D. P. PLACKER,	Consulting Actuary.
DANIEL AYRES, M. D.,	L.L.D., Medical Examiner.

Policies Issued as Good a U. S. Bonds.

Policies Valuable in Life as in Death.

The BROOKLYN LIFE is the only Company in the country which guarantees a definite surrender-value to every policy on which two or more annual premiums and have been paid; this amount, in dollars and cents, is endorsed on every policy issued. Should any policy holder become unable to pay his premiums, he can thus know the cash worth of the policy at any time after two annual premiums have been paid.

This certainly is the greatest inducement and most tangible advantage ever accorded to parties insuring their lives.

Among the advantages offered by the BROOKLYN which thoroughly evince the determination of the officers to make it the MOST LIBERAL Life Insurance Company in the United States are

1st. TOTAL REMOVAL OF ALL RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE. The Assured may travel or reside anywhere they choose, the world over without extra premium or special permit.

2nd. A Loan of one-third of the Premium to the Policy-Holder annually.

3rd. All Policies are non-forfeitable after two full annual premiums have been paid.

4th. Rates as low as are consistent with financial soundness, and less than those of almost all Companies which accommodate their assured with loans.

5th. Dividends annually (after second year) in cash. Dividends are divided on the CONTRIBUTION PLAN—the only equitable manner of dividing the earnings of a Life Insurance Company. The Contribution Plan was first conceived by Mr. D. P. Placker, now Actuary of this Company and has been adapted by most of the best managed Life Companies in this country.

The BROOKLYN LIFE has paid and now pays to its Policy-holders LARGER DIVIDENDS than ever before paid by a Life Insurance Company!

6th. Promptitude in paying losses.

7th. No charge for policy or stamp.

The success which the BROOKLYN has achieved, fully exemplified in its rapid and healthful growth, it is a convincing proof of the confidence reposed by the public in its soundness, integrity and liberality.

A. W. LAWRENCE,
Gen. Agent at Raleigh.
JOS. R. GRIFFITH,
Gen. Agent for Western North Carolina.
Dr. J. M. CRATON,
Examining Physician at Rutherfordton.
jan, 9-3m. no 49

SOMETHING NEW.

NICKEL WATCHES.

OF A

SUPERIOR GRADE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES, IN

Gold, Silver & Patent Filled Gold Cases

Movements made by BOREL & COURVOISIER of Newchatel, Switzerland, in Lever, Straightlines, and Equilibrium Escapements. Warranted perfect time keepers.

These watches have been sold by us since 1860, and we can guarantee them as perfect and reliable timers.

The Messrs. Borel & Courvoisier have taken the Grand Prize at the late Paris Exposition for superior workmanship, and the greatest perfection in time keeping.

All orders should be addressed to the undersigned, only Agents in the United States.

Quinche & Krugler,

Nos. 8 and 10 John street, N. Y.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF NICKEL WATCHES AND MOVEMENTS.
jan 30-1y. [A.A.A.]

REMINGTONS'

FIRE ARMS

Sold by the Trade Generally,
A Liberal Discount to Dealers.

200,000 *Furnished the U. S. Government.*

Army, Navy, Belt, Police and Pocket Revolvers: Repeating and Vest Pocket PISTOLS and RIFLE CANES, using Metallic Cartridge. Breech-loading and Revolving RIFLES.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, ILION, N. Y.
jan. 30-1y.

READ THIS.

Agents can Make $10 to $20 a Day !!

ADDRESS THE PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW ECLECTIC.

A Magazine of selected Foreign and American Literature.

Published monthly by TURNBULL & MURDOCK, Baltimore, Maryland.

At $4 Per Annum.

The only magazine of its class in the South.
The most delightful magazine for the family. Has something for every one.
Contains charming stories by novelists of world wide fame.
Essays on all the great subjects of the age by the most eminent authors.
Fiction and Fact, Poetry and Prose, Wit and Wisdom agreeably combined.
Notices of all the new books.
Printsover 1,500 pages per annum, indexed and prepared for binding.
The whole Press of the South have lavished encomiums upon it.
Back numbers can be had from March, in which month were commenced two interesting Serials.
Specimen numbers sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. Send on your names before all the back numbers are exhausted.
Very liberal inducements to new subscribers and canvassers. Particulars on inquiry.

TURNBULL & MURDOCH,
Publishers, Baltimore, Md.
aug. 29-tf. 33.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELLS

FOR

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, FARMS, PLANTATIONS, FACTORIES, ETC.

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

SAMUEL S. DAVIS.

SUCCESSOR TO DAVIS & TOULMIN,

38 DEY ST., N. Y.

AMALGAM BELLS.

The best and cheapest ever manufactured, costing only 20 cents per lb., warranted. Their use throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., for the past thirteen years has proved them to combine the valuable qualities of TONE and DURABILITY, experience has shown they are not affected by cold or hot climates Old Bell Metal taken in exchange or bought for cash.

Send for Descriptive Circular to the manufacturers,
SAMUEL S. DAVIS,
Successor to DAVIS & TOULMIN,
38 DEY ST., New York.

The following are among the many testimonials received:

BELTON, Bell Co., Texas, Dec. 10, 1867.
Messrs. Davis & Toulmin: Gentlemen—The splendid Amalgam Bell we purchased of you last Spring is in use every day. The "Belton Academy" Bell weighs 400 pounds, and has been heard four miles. It gives general satisfaction.
Yours truly,
MILLER & CHAMBERLAIN

BUENA VISTA, S. C., March 14, 1867.
Messrs. Davis & Toulmin; Dear Sirs—The "Amalgam Bell" bought of your Firm has been in use over three months, and we are greatly pleased with it. Yours respectfully,
LESTER & BROTHERS.
4s-1y. (A.A.A.) 21

J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON

Watchmakers and Jewellers,

150 Bowery, New York.

Agents for the AMERICAN WATCH CO., and first class SWISS and ENGLISH WATCHES. Diamonds bought and sold. Silver Ware in great variety. Plated ware of our own manufacture. Fine Jewelry of every description. Articles sent to all parts of the country free of expense.

The Best Silver Watch in the Country for $30.

SILVER AMERICAN WATCHES,
$40, $45, $50, $60, $85.
LADIES' GOLD SWISS WATCHES,
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